F.Y.I.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

SUMMARY:
Idaho Water Supply Outlook Report as of May 1, 2001

April brought cool and wet weather, which delayed snowmelt but did little to overcome the moisture deficit for this water year. The lack of mountain snow packs and resulting stream flow runoff will affect everyone in the state and the Pacific Northwest in one way or another—from lack of water for irrigation to higher electricity bills. In certain basins many farmers are preparing for water shortages this year by planting fewer crops or those that use less water or need less water late in the summer. Snow water content levels range from 30-55% of average. April melted about 1/3 of the snow in basins south of the Snake River and resulted in minimal stream increases. The lowest stream flow forecasts are 20-40% of average across southern and central Idaho; some are near their record low volumes (see table below). The highest forecasts are only 60-70% of average in the Henrys Fork basin. Snowmelt stream flow peaks could occur in early to mid-May when warm weather returns. The impacts of lack of snow will soon be felt as snowmelt stream flow peaks are low and streams recede to minimum flow levels by mid-summer. By summer's end, many reservoirs will be at their minimum levels. Conservation and a cool wet summer will help stretch this year's water supplies.

Kootenai at Leonia	52%
Coeur d'Alene at Enaville	53%
St. Joe at Calder	53%
Dworshak Reservoir Inflow	52%
Clearwater at Spalding	51%
Salmon at White Bird	52%
Weiser near Weiser	25%
Payette near Horseshoe Bend	31%
Boise near Boise	38%
Big Wood below Magic Dam	18%
Big Lost below Mackay Reservoir	47%
Little Lost below Wet Creek	65%
Henrys Fork near Ashton	67%
Snake River near Heise	60%
Oakley Reservoir	40%
Salmon Falls Creek	46%
Hells Canyon Dam	33%
Bear River below Stewart Dam	20%

Most of this stream flow goes into reservoirs for storage and later use. This is the assessment of the state's water storage situation for the year.

Typically, storage starts increasing in March and April behind water storage facilities, but not this year. Coeur d'Alene Lake and Little Wood Reservoir increased 38 and 22 percentage points last month to 88% and 97% full, respectively. All other water storage facilities in the state increased less than 10 percentage points in April. This is not a good sign, especially in southern Idaho where 30 to 40 percent of the snow pack melted in April. The dry soil conditions appear to be absorbing a large quantity of the snowmelt water.

Here is a reservoir summary from north to south Idaho:

- Coeur d'Alene, Priest and Pend Oreille lakes are expected to refill to summer levels. Pend Oreille Lake may be one of the few water-storage facilities in the northwest that has available water to release by late summer.
- Dworshak Reservoir will not refill and plans call for using this water in July.
- The Payette Reservoir System will be short of filling and will be at minimum pool levels by summer's end.
- The Boise Reservoir System will not refill and will be at minimum levels by late August except for Anderson Ranch Reservoir, which will have about 70,000 acre-feet to maintain winter stream levels.
- Magic Reservoir is 41% full and will have a 40- to 45-day irrigation season.
- Little Wood Reservoir is nearly full and should be able to provide an adequate water supply for its users.
- Mackay Reservoir is 69% full; shortages are expected.
- The 8 major reservoirs in the upper Snake system are 80% full.
- Palisades Reservoir is only 61%. The system will not fill and will be depleted to minimum levels by summer's end, with the possible exception of Jackson Lake.
- Oakley Reservoir is 42% full; shortages are expected as irrigation demand is already exceeding inflows as of early May.

- Salmon Falls Reservoir is 19% full and will be out of water by the end of July.
- Wildhorse and Owyhee reservoirs are about 63% full.
- Brownlee Reservoir is full; however, the inflow forecast is for only 31% of average.
- Reservoirs will be drafted early as demands start exceeding inflows. Many reservoirs will be at their minimum storage levels by summer's end and will have very little, if any, carryover for next year.

Source: **Natural Resources Conservation Service**
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Other Consequences of the Water Shortage

Editor's Note: The following comments are based upon what we foresee for the next six months in Idaho. There is no employment data available to support these predictions, but over the course of the next six months we will be reporting on them.

The forecasted water shortage will have many non-agricultural effects. Most of Idaho's locally generated electrical supply comes from hydroelectric systems, principally dams with generating turbines. Because these dams also store water for uses claimed by water right holders or the stream flow is diverted into irrigation canals before it reaches the dams, the electrical generating capability of these systems is likely to be significantly diminished. This, in turn, could force the electrical utilities to go to the spot market to purchase very expensive electricity.

These circumstances already have caused Idaho Power, the major utility in Southern Idaho, to petition the Idaho Public Utilities Commission for a sizeable rate increase. A portion of the utility's request was granted. The major wholesaler of electric power in the Northwestern states, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), is raising its prices to delivery utilities by 100 to 250 percent as well as asking that local utilities drop their electrical demands by 10 percent. Not all of the rate increase is due to hydroelectric stream flow; natural gas prices have increased which is increasing the cost of electricity generated via that energy source, electrical demand on the BPA system is exceeding its generated supply so BPA has been forced to go to the spot market for very expensive electricity, and BPA has been asked by Congress to increase its distribution grid to new areas in the West.

Since electricity is such a fundamental component of any enterprise's cost of doing business and our own personal lifestyles, everyone is likely to experience the effects of increased electrical costs. Everything from manufacturing to fast food to hotels to government will have to cover the increased costs. Personally, we will have increased utility costs, which might translate into canceling some purchases of electric-driven appliances and services. Another major concern of employers and households alike is the possibility of "rolling blackouts" if the electricity supply cannot meet demand. These blackouts could have a negative effect on employee productivity and the bottom line for businesses. If they occur without notice, the negative impacts will be increased.

Manufacturing industries are a major user of electricity. Manufacturing employs about 13 percent of persons working in *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* in Idaho. Idaho's manufactured products have to compete in the national and global markets and production cost increases have a direct effect on competiveness. Processed food, timber and paper products, computer chips, plastic and related products, and fertilizer are just a few examples of Idaho manufacturing processes that use large amounts of electricity.

Low river stream flows, lake volumes, and reservoir levels will affect Idaho's summer recreation industries. There will be adequate stream flow for the rivers in the spring, but later on, the flow will diminish and the attraction of Idaho's white waters and rapids will also diminish. There are many outfitters, lodging places, eating and drinking places, etc. that depend upon summer water activity to keep their businesses viable.

All Idaho industries and households will have to absorb the increased electrical costs. But these costs have to be expanded to all energy sources such as natural gas and gasoline as all are going up. The "energy crisis" will have employment impacts, but it is too early to define them for Idaho.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT & WAGES

The Idaho Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, conducted the 1999 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) employment and wage survey from October 1999 through August 2000. The data obtained from this survey is now available from the Idaho Department of Labor in both printed and electronic format. The printed publication can be obtained by contacting:

Public Affairs
Idaho Department of Labor
317 W. Main Street
Boise ID 83735
Phone: (208) 334-6168 or 1-800-772-2553
Email: wbrown@labor.state.id.us

The electronic publication can be found at:

http://www.labor.state.id.us/lmi/wage-survey/owsmainmenu.htm
or
http://stats.bls.gov/oes/oes_data.htm

The publication consists of the three sections described below:

- **Introduction:** The first section, comprised of this introduction, describes the methods and contents of the survey to aid the reader in understanding and using the wage information provided in this publication.
- **Wage Tables:** The second section includes wage tables for four geographic areas. The **State of Idaho** table provides data based on all 44 Idaho counties. The **Boise Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** table provides data based on Ada and Canyon counties in southwestern Idaho. The **Pocatello MSA** table provides data based on Bannock County in southeastern Idaho. The fourth table, **Balance of State**, provides data based on the remaining 41 counties. In each of these tables, the average (mean), entry, midpoint (median), and middle range wage levels are provided in occupational code order. The last two tables list the 20 occupations paying the highest wages, and the 20 occupations paying the lowest wages.
- **List of Occupations:** The third section provides an alphabetical listing of occupations to aid in locating specific job titles.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Internet site contains a table for each occupation with employment, mean and median hourly wage, mean annual wage, and the mean relative standard error (RSE). The data is provided for the same four geographic areas as in the state publication. Both the Idaho and BLS Internet sites include definitions for all occupations.

New Classification System

This year's survey results are the first release of Idaho employment and wage estimates using the new Office of Management and Budget's Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The new SOC system will be used by all federal statistical agencies for reporting occupational data. The SOC system consists of 821 detailed occupations grouped into 449 broad occupations, 96 minor groups, and 23 major groups. The OES program provides occupational employment and wage data at the major group level and detailed occupation level.

Due to the transition to the new Standard Occupational Classification system, the current data is not directly comparable with previous years' occupational employment and wage data. Previous data were based on the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) classification system having 7 major occupational groups and 770 detailed occupations. Approximately one-half of the detailed occupations are unchanged under the new SOC system, with the other half being new SOC occupations or occupations that are slightly different from similar occupations in the old OES classification system.

Because of the shift to the new SOC system, employment estimates are based only on the data collected in the 1999 survey. Wage estimates for detailed occupations that changed under the SOC system are based only on data collected in the 1999 survey. Wage estimates for detailed occupations that were unaffected by the SOC are based on data collected in 1997, 1998, and 1999 surveys. The 1997 and 1998 wage data have been adjusted to the 1999 reference period by using the over-the-year wage changes. As a result of the change in the coding system, employment and wage data is available only for the four geographic areas. Data for North Idaho, Southwest Idaho excluding the Boise MSA, Southcentral Idaho, and Eastern Idaho excluding the Pocatello MSA will not be available until next year.

FYI Table 1 and Table 2 on page 25 present the employment, average-wage average, entry wage, midpoint wage, and middle range wages for the top 20 highest-paid occupations and the top 20 lowest-paid occupations. The highest average wage, $50.14, was paid to Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates. The lowest average wage, $5.79, was paid to Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers. The wage rates do not include tips, bonuses, benefits, or other payments that could affect the workers' earnings.

INCOME

Income and wages are some of the most frequently requested labor market information. Recently, the following data have become available: 1999 county per capita income, 2000 Idaho per capita income, and 2000 average covered wages.

Total Personal Income and Per Capita Income

FYI Table 3 on page 26 lists total personal income and per capita income for the United States, Idaho, and Idaho's 44 counties for 1997, 1998, and 1999. The following are highlights of 1999 total personal income and per capita income data recently released by the U.S Department of Commerce:

- Ada County had the highest total personal income at $8,904 million.
- Blaine County had the highest per capita income at $41,259.
- Gooding County had the largest percentage increase in total personal income and per capita income at 26.7 percent and 25.1 percent, respectively.
- Camas County had the lowest total personal income at $18.6 million.
- Madison County had the lowest per capita income at $14,861, and ranked 44th in the State in both 1997 and 1998, also.

- None of Idaho's counties experienced a decrease in total personal income or per capita income between 1998 and 1999.
- Caribou County had the smallest percentage increase in total personal income and per capita income at 2.2 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, resulting in a 1999 per capita income of $20,068.
- Ada and Blaine counties were the only Idaho counties with a per capita income that exceeded the national level of $28,546.
- Five additional counties—Gooding, Nez Perce, Valley, Jerome, and Custer—had a per capita income that exceeded the state level of $22,871.

FYI Table 4 on page 27 lists total personal income and per capita income for the United States and Idaho for 1998, 1999, and 2000. The following are highlights of 2000 total personal income and per capita income data recently released, with county data lagging the state data by a year.

- Idaho's total personal income increased 15.9 percent between 1998 and 2000, in comparison to a 13.1 percent growth for the nation.
- Idaho's total personal income in 2000 was $31.3 billion.
- Idaho's per capita income in 2000, $24,180, was up 16.0 percent compared to 1998—nearly double the national increase of 8.6 percent during the two-year period.
- Idaho's per capita income was 81.4 percent of the nation's $29,676.

Average Covered Wages

FYI Table 5 on page 27 lists average covered wages by major industry for the state for 1999 and 2000. The data is derived from the quarterly reports of employment and wages filed by employers covered by Idaho's Unemployment Insurance Law. Highlights of the 2000 data that were recently released by the Idaho Department of Labor include the following:

- The average wage for all industries in 2000 was $27,712, up 6.4 percent from 1999.
- *Other Manufacturing* had the highest average wage, $51,275, up 21.8 percent from 1999. This was also the largest percent increase. This industrial category includes *Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment & Components, except Computer Equipment*, which experienced a 27 percent increase in wages with only a 4 percent increase in employment.
- *Retail Trade* had the lowest average wage, $16,329, up 3.3 percent from 1999.
- The average wage in *State Government* had the smallest increase, up 2.2 percent in 2000. There were no Idaho industries that reported a decrease in average wages between 1999 and 2000.

Average covered wage information for counties can be accessed on the Idaho Department of Labor's Internet site at: http:///www.labor.state.id.us/lmi/es202/202home.htm.

FYI Table 1: Top 20 Occupations with the Highest Average Wages — State of Idaho

Job Code (SOC)	Occupation	Employment	Average Wage $	Entry Wage $	Midpoint Wage $	Middle Range Wage $	
23-1023	Judges, magistrate judges, and magistrates	80	**50.14**	38.43	42.87	38.69	*
29-1061	Anesthesiologists	*	**41.78**	20.88	42.36	23.95	54.58
11-1011	Chief executives	3,100	**40.96**	21.32	38.97	27.42	58.06
11-9041	Engineering managers	1,010	**40.47**	26.71	41.01	31.57	51.03
29-1020	Dentists	30	**40.17**	28.58	40.87	30.54	50.72
41-3031	Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	430	**36.04**	17.18	36.89	20.55	46.43
15-1031	Computer software engineers, applications	1,140	**35.93**	24.68	32.68	27.18	41.74
29-1041	Optometrists	140	**35.70**	18.87	33.42	19.47	51.47
11-9031	Education administrators, preschool and child care center/program	130	**34.82**	26.27	36.69	31.58	40.63
17-2112	Industrial engineers	600	**34.01**	25.51	34.08	28.99	40.49
11-2021	Marketing managers	810	**33.11**	19.32	26.87	22.50	45.52
15-1032	Computer software engineers, systems software	1,370	**32.81**	25.30	32.85	27.85	39.01
23-1011	Lawyers	1,540	**32.55**	19.30	26.75	20.68	39.52
11-3021	Computer and information systems managers	770	**32.49**	17.94	32.11	20.63	42.31
17-2061	Computer hardware engineers	1,720	**31.51**	24.59	30.55	26.23	35.18
15-1011	Computer and information scientists, research	*	**30.26**	20.94	31.35	24.02	37.58
17-2199	Engineers, all other	*	**30.08**	22.95	29.10	24.88	33.34
17-2041	Chemical engineers	*	**29.90**	24.47	32.17	25.53	38.98
19-2099	Physical scientists, all other	90	**29.58**	20.25	31.05	25.90	36.10
17-2071	Electrical engineers	*	**29.07**	20.59	28.61	23.09	34.13

* Estimates Not Available.

FYI Table 1: Top 20 Occupations with the Lowest Average Wages — State of Idaho

Job Code (SOC)	Occupation	Employment	Average Wage $	Entry Wage $	Midpoint Wage $	Middle Range Wage $	
39-3031	Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	190	**5.79**	5.70	5.89	5.65	6.15
35-3031	Waiters and waitresses	9,240	**5.93**	5.71	5.94	5.68	6.34
31-9096	Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers	270	**5.96**	5.75	6.06	5.60	6.51
35-9011	Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	2,680	**5.99**	5.77	6.08	5.70	6.58
35-9031	Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	2,510	**6.12**	5.72	6.02	5.70	6.62
45-2041	Graders and sorters, agricultural products	2,310	**6.15**	5.74	6.04	5.71	6.60
35-3022	Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	1,560	**6.21**	5.66	5.95	5.70	6.50
35-3021	Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	8,780	**6.33**	5.73	6.12	5.75	6.79
35-2011	Cooks, fast food	2,150	**6.40**	5.68	6.09	5.76	7.04
35-9099	Food preparation and serving related workers, all other	660	**6.44**	5.75	6.24	5.70	6.91
35-3011	Bartenders	1,840	**6.45**	5.75	6.33	5.81	7.23
39-9021	Personal and home care aides	580	**6.48**	5.78	6.42	5.87	7.15
35-9021	Dishwashers	2,530	**6.50**	5.75	6.38	5.77	7.35
39-9011	Child care workers	760	**6.50**	5.74	6.32	5.81	7.19
45-2092	Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	1,410	**6.59**	5.75	6.27	5.71	7.19
37-2012	Maids and housekeeping cleaners	3,940	**6.67**	5.73	6.48	5.86	7.58
35-2021	Food preparation workers	4,280	**6.79**	5.75	6.50	5.83	7.79
39-2021	Nonfarm animal caretakers	370	**6.79**	5.75	6.30	5.72	7.30
39-6011	Baggage porters and bellhops	100	**6.84**	5.73	6.39	5.81	7.41
53-7061	Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	2,350	**6.84**	5.71	6.40	5.82	7.70

* Estimates Not Available.

FYI Table 3: Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income United States, State of Idaho, and Idaho Counties

Area Name	Total Personal Income (TPI) ($ thousands) 1997	1998	1999	TPI % Change 1997-99**	Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) 1997	1998	1999	PCPI % Change 1997-99**	State PCPI Rank 1999
United States*	$6,928,545,000	$7,383,476,000	$7,784,137,000	12.3	$25,874	$27,321	$28,546		
Metropolitan portion	5,874,694,047	6,275,812,288	6,630,148,565	12.9	27,408	28,987	30,317		
Nonmetropolitan portion	1,053,850,953	1,107,663,712	1,153,988,435	9.5	19,719	20,611	21,372		
Idaho	**$25,226,342**	**$26,984,087**	**$28,627,034**	**13.5**	**$20,837**	**$21,922**	**$22,871**		
Metropolitan portion	10,973,265	11,828,043	12,694,631	5.0	23,985	25,151	26,298		
Nonmetropolitan portion	14,253,077	15,156,044	15,932,403	5.9	18,925	19,925	20,719		
Boise City MSA	9,574,520	10,371,873	11,178,145	5.9	24,963	26,191	27,408		
Blaine	638,753	672,231	714,857	11.9	37,204	39,076	41,259	10.9	1
Ada	7,582,881	8,217,759	8,904,479	17.4	28,400	29,815	31,420	10.6	2
Gooding	275,657	326,128	349,349	26.7	20,312	23,878	25,420	25.1	3
Nez Perce	824,304	862,385	905,087	9.8	22,381	23,408	24,519	9.6	4
Valley	176,806	184,172	191,653	8.4	21,893	22,993	24,390	11.4	5
Jerome	343,214	398,569	424,391	23.7	19,573	22,196	23,434	19.7	6
Custer	90,361	91,667	94,402	4.5	21,281	22,407	23,087	8.5	7
Kootenai	2,061,387	2,208,953	2,361,038	14.5	20,862	21,805	22,527	8.0	8
Bonneville	1,667,998	1,746,482	1,827,084	9.5	20,845	21,642	22,408	7.5	9
Clark	16,509	16,967	20,106	21.8	19,677	19,085	22,022	11.9	10
Elmore	494,997	525,339	561,419	13.4	20,058	20,716	21,907	9.2	11
Camas	16,979	18,604	18,671	10.0	20,310	22,121	21,585	6.3	12
Boise	98,154	107,118	114,146	16.3	19,471	20,917	21,492	10.4	13
Latah	640,117	673,443	695,397	8.6	19,303	20,615	21,391	10.8	14
Twin Falls	1,222,554	1,301,193	1,342,643	9.8	19,876	20,912	21,322	7.3	15
Cassia	392,098	423,543	456,706	16.5	18,286	19,862	21,170	15.8	16
Bannock	1,398,745	1,456,170	1,516,486	8.4	18,917	19,606	20,252	7.1	17
Caribou	142,815	144,524	145,957	2.2	19,601	19,522	20,068	2.4	18
Lincoln	64,786	71,678	76,308	17.8	17,071	18,972	19,877	16.4	19
Shoshone	250,930	263,971	265,238	5.7	17,987	19,041	19,426	8.0	20
Butte	54,151	57,421	58,360	7.8	17,502	18,882	19,376	10.7	21
Lewis	68,810	72,942	75,208	9.3	17,074	18,258	19,074	11.7	22
Benewah	164,766	167,405	172,833	4.9	18,348	18,420	19,064	3.9	23
Bonner	598,500	643,332	683,734	14.2	17,233	18,205	18,955	10.0	24
Lemhi	144,263	149,442	150,672	4.4	17,890	18,585	18,886	5.6	25
Clearwater	166,827	169,020	172,481	3.4	17,740	18,083	18,429	3.9	26
Canyon	1,991,639	2,154,114	2,273,666	14.2	17,088	17,894	18,271	6.9	27
Adams	64,456	67,222	68,967	7.0	16,971	17,760	18,212	7.3	28
Payette	319,782	352,922	377,906	18.2	15,845	17,258	18,128	14.4	29
Gem	246,050	260,591	273,797	11.3	17,019	17,549	18,078	6.2	30
Power	138,502	139,366	151,502	9.4	16,841	16,568	18,027	7.0	31
Idaho	243,644	258,551	265,874	9.1	16,201	17,229	17,690	9.2	32
Bingham	662,333	698,320	742,322	12.1	15,976	16,696	17,621	10.3	33
Boundary	154,514	165,582	173,696	12.4	15,711	16,862	17,410	10.8	34
Minidoka	317,758	327,899	343,914	8.2	15,496	16,229	16,955	9.4	35
Jefferson	300,738	322,974	338,084	12.4	15,726	16,534	16,947	7.8	36
Owyhee	155,821	168,390	171,738	10.2	15,426	16,422	16,504	7.0	37
Washington	155,240	166,199	165,539	6.6	15,445	16,265	16,075	4.1	38
Fremont (incl. Yellowstone)	174,452	180,230	186,312	6.8	14,848	15,103	15,670	5.5	39
Bear Lake	94,876	100,448	102,662	8.2	14,523	15,427	15,647	7.7	40
Franklin	153,488	168,817	175,364	14.3	14,175	15,191	15,451	9.0	41
Oneida	59,153	61,861	62,602	5.8	14,799	15,350	15,412	4.1	42
Teton	71,827	80,062	85,732	19.4	13,583	14,583	15,020	10.6	43
Madison	324,707	340,081	368,652	13.5	13,054	13,536	14,861	13.8	44

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, May 2001

* The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the county estimates; it differs from the national income and produce accounts (NIPA) estimate of personal income because by definition, it omits the earnings of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and of U.S. residents employed abroad temporarily by private U.S. firms. It can also differ from NIPA estimates because of different data sources and revision schedules.

** Percent change was calculated from unrounded data.

FYI Table 4: Total Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income
United States and State of Idaho

Area Name	Total Personal Income (TPI) ($ thousands) 1998	1999	2000	TPI % Change 1998-2000	Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) 1998	1999	2000
United States	$7,383,476,000	$7,784,137,000	$8,351,511,681	13.1	$27,321	$28,546	$29,676
Idaho	$26,984,087	$28,627,034	$31,287,249	15.9	$20,837	$21,922	$24,180

A note on per capita personal income and population.
The 2000 per capita personal income estimates in this release are based on the April 1, 2000 decennial census population counts as released by the Census Bureau December 28, 2000. Per capita personal income for 1991–99 are not shown because the Census Bureau has not yet published state population estimates for the intercensal years that are consistent with the decennial census counts. In September, when BEA regularly revises state personal income 1998–2000, BEA will also release estimates of state per capita personal income for 1991–99.

FYI Table 5:
Average Annual Covered Wages

	2000	1999	Percent Change
Total All Industries	$27,712	$26,049	6.4
Total exc Federal	$27,395	$25,723	6.5
Agriculture	$19,470	$18,628	4.5
Mining & Construction	$29,733	$28,722	3.5
Mining	$41,672	$39,708	4.9
Construction	$28,939	$27,909	3.7
Manufacturing	$43,754	$37,583	16.4
Food Products	$29,056	$28,378	2.4
Lumber & Wood Products	$35,647	$34,168	4.3
Other Manufacturing	$51,275	$42,093	21.8
Transportation, Communciations, & Utilities	$31,741	$30,569	3.8
Trade	$19,884	$19,172	3.7
Wholesale Trade	$31,630	$30,029	5.3
Retail Trade	$16,329	$15,814	3.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	$33,404	$31,570	5.8
Services	$25,177	$23,977	5.0
Government	$28,073	$27,068	3.7
State	$30,404	$29,759	2.2
Local	$24,439	$23,385	4.5
Federal	$40,702	$39,490	3.1

Source: Annual Report of Covered Employment & Wages, Idaho Department of Labor, June 2001